COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Secretary Browning and the Constitu-From the Tribune. That Mr. Johnson cannot obtain a better de.

fense of his policy than that which Secretary Browning has made, is an illustration of its weakness. Mr. Browning has written three close columns of type, and to so little purpose that an argument is scarcely to be discovered. Yet, as the President has fully approved the letter, and desired it to be published as represening his position, it is not without importance.

The President and Mr. Browning believe that "It is not certain that we will save the Government," To this the American people enter an independent denial. The dread which Mr. John son and his advisers affect that the Government is in danger of destruction is not felt by the people; and still less do they fear that their direct representatives in Congress are the enemits of its existence. It is the trick of the conservative party to pretend that the Government may become a despotism by the will of the majority, and to describe Congress as the matural chemy of our tree lom. Mr. Browning asserts that the Medical the registrative is much the strongest of the that the "legislative is much the strongest of the departments, and the most aggressive, because its members are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party for acts of usurpation. It is the only department from the en-eroachments of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended." But the veto power of the President and the authority of the Supreme Court are limitations of Conof which Mr. Browning does not even Nor is usurpation to be dreaded from a branch of the Government which directly repre sents the people, not in the aggregate, but in the sub-division of districts in every State. Despotism in all Governments begins with the Exe cutive, and not with the Legislative department, and we need go no further back into history than the past year to prove it.

The evils of the Constitutional amendment are the burden of Mr. Browning's letter, and

even that just provision, "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," is declared unnecessary, and intended to make all State departments supordinate to the Federal Government, The argument by which this conclusion is reached is too trivial to be refuted; it is enough to say that fact as well as theory requires that this principle should be embodied in the Na-zional Constitution. The Rebel States have repeatedly and grossly outraged it, and it is because life, liberty, and property have been illegally taken away in spite of mere State laws, that the Federal Government is bound to extend equal projection to all cutizens. The change in the basis of representation Mr. Browning opposes on the ground that the true basis is aggre-gate population. "No matter how the elective franchise be disposed of, whether exercised by few or many, all classes of the community are represented." Is this the republicanism of the represented." Is this the republicantsm of the President? We think it of great matter how the elective franchise is disposed or; we hold that it belongs to the many, and that in countries in which it is exercised by the few, the Govern-ment is but an oligarchy. It is pitiful that at a time when the triends of freedom are seeking to extend the franchise, even under the British monarchy, the President of the United States should be ready to decrease it. Mr. Browning succeeds no better in his opposition to the third section of the amendment, and incorrectly says that it "distranchises the great majority of the educated men of the States which have been in Rebellion, and excludes them from any participation in the State and Federal Governments, and the entire control of the government of those States will be placed in the hands of a meagre major ty of the men at all qualified for such control, and they, as a general thing, not of the most intelligent and capable classes." Now, we have published the amendment about seventy times, and yet the Secretary of the Interior does not seem to have read it! It is scarcely necessary to tell our readers that the third section excludes only those who before the Robellion had been declared. those who before the Rebellion had taken an oath—"as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State"-to support the Constitution of the United States. Nor is even this disenfranchisement permanent, but a twothirds vote of Congress may remove it.

But not merely to this amendment, but to all amendments to the Constitution do Mr. Johnson and his secretary object. Mr. Browning "can see no good to result from the proposed amendments. I see much evil. We had better adhere to the form of government which our fathers gave us. It is in my judgment the most periect political production of human wisdom and patriotism. For three-quarters of a cen-tury it secured us unexampled prosperity, and at the end of that time enabled us to meet and overcome the most supendous rebellion in the history of nations. Why change it?" Why? Because that very Rebellion taught us that the Constitution was not sufficient protecdeclare that it gave him no power to prevent secession? Is Mr. Bro sping ignorant that the constitutional right of secession was claimed by every Rebel State, and supported by the Demo-cratic party in the North! Must Mr. Johnson be reminded that the very Rebels he has pardoned scout the idea that they have ever com-muted treason, and assert that the South has ever been loyal in the proper sense of the term. This stupendous Rebellion, of which Mr. Brown ing speaks, has changed the nation, and the nation must change its Constitution. We respect the past, but would humbly submit that the American people are not incapable of progress.

France and England-Their Present Attitude Towards the United States.

From the Herald. The Governments of France and England have lately made a remarkable change in their respective attitudes towards the United States. They are pursuing a course not unlike that pursued by the same powers towards us through all the years of the war, though now they have a widely different object in view. Napoleon and Palmerston, while our hands were full of the great war, summed up their policy with reference to these States by each urging the other to go at us. Each saw that the great republic was then in the extremest danger, and believed that it might be brought to the earth by a timely blow delivered then. Each also wished to see the great republic prostrate; but they were less ambitious of the honor of laying it low than desirous to keep clear of any little mistakes in the matter. So from month to month and year to year they pointed out to one another how teasible the thing was; but their conduct was always controlled by mutual distrust, suspicion, and fear. England had once been drawn into a great war in the East, in which she played merely the game of France and only improved the position of the Emperor Napoleon before the world. Those were not legitimate English objects; the war of the entente cordiale was a great blunder. There must not be another such, and therefore England played shy on the question of intervention, France, on the other hand, had been fooled by England. All the Western powers had gone into the Mexi-can muddle hand in hand, and, Englan i suddenly changing her mind, France had been left in the lurch in that difficulty. So it behooved her to be shy also. And while thus the greast Western powers fought shy of one another in our case we put down the Rebellion, and their

emulation, an equal uneasiness as

great opportunity was lost.

Now there is a great change. There is an

each other between these firm allies; but all their caserness is at present as to who shall go the furthest the other way—who shall bid highest for the amily and friendship of the United States. This summersault dates from the Emperor's latest visit to Biarriz. Just as the Emperor arranged at Biarriz, last year, a reconstruction of Europe, so he initiated this year a rearrangement of his American relations. yea a rearrangement of his American relations. Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister, was in wited thither, and between him and the new French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Moustier, the Emperor proposed the initiatory steps for his final withdrawal from Mexico and the consolication of filendly relations between France and the United States on a sound treaty basis. Thus was originated that movement for the settlement of the Mexican question over which the State Department at Washing ton is now busy. And this is but a necessary part of the present legitimate policy of the Emperor of France. It is an extension of the majo point in his European programme. By his operations carried on through bismark and the Prussian and Italian armies, he broke up the great Northern coalition. Russia, Austria and Prussia, the great combined foes of

France, were completely separated from one another. Austria is pushed out of Germany and so crippled for the benefit of Italy, that this inst power, the inevitable ally of France, may be fairly played off against her for any emer-Prussia, elevated to a first-rate power by the consent of France, sees her best interests to be in the West of Europe rather than in the East, and stands on the French contler as a bulwark, where before she stood as a dangerous and threatening neighbor.

The whole situation is changed for France in the interest of peace and good-will, and a quiet succession of the Napoleonic dynasty. The policy of the Napoleonic dynasty is now indentified with an establishment of nationalities that is most favorable to the lasting peace of Europe, and that fact is everything in favor of the stability of the dynasty. It is now unsoubtedly, the Emperor's purpose to arrange his American relations as clearly as he has those in Europe, keeping in view always that great math point of the good-will of the world towards the Nago-leaving dynasty.

But it is edd to see the alacrity with which England rushes forward on this example. The arder and gush of her newly formed triendship for us, and the loftiness of the respect with which she is disposed to listen to our merits, are wonderful. If she does not at once come down with her cash and pay the Alabama claims, she, at all events, is willing to reter those claims to a commission, even though she once refused to do so, and declared that she would take no fur-ther part in that unprofitable discussion. Her most bitter anti-American organs are organs a modification of the British Neutrality laws, admitting in so many words that British law is not just and not what it ought to be. Behold the British lion in the dust of his penitence! But it is hardly strawge that England should begin to feel the want of a lew irlends in the world and to fear that a fast athance between France and the United States may shut her out from two possible sources of sympathy in the troubles that are gathering around her. With the English people uneasy, discontented, determined on reform, or ready for revolution: with Ireland kept down by force, and Canada at the mercy of the power that England has so abused and insulted, it is time that that once great power modified the arrogance and insolence of her tone towards other nations. It is our turn now, and it is for us to show how different is the conduct of a Government that receives its inspirations from the will of a truly great and free people; and it is for us at the same time to seize the occasion of this favorable disposition of the two powers to settle on a firm national basis all the outstanding points of our European policy.

Our Claims Upon England.

From the Times. The Tribune charges upon the Administration a purpose of forcing the country into a war with England, to divert attention from its political difficulties at home. We attach no sort of consequence to this imputation. It is evidently only one more added to the unscrupulous party endeavors of the day. It is not at all unlikely that our Minister in London may have been instructed to renew upon the new Ministry the demand which he repeatedly made upon that which has just gone out of oilice, for settlement of our claims for losses by the depredations upon our commerce of ships fitted out for the Rebel service in British ports. The late Ministry declined to admit these claims, and Lord John Russell, in his last letter on the subject, volunteered to say that they would not even be submitted to arbitration. He found an excuse for this in an expression used some two years before in a letter from Mr. Seward; but our Govern-

ment and never proposed any such reference.

Lord Stanley, the new Foreign Secretary, is known to be desirous of an amicable adjustment of all differences with the United States. In his speech at the Cable banquet, he expres this sentiment in the strongest terms. But we are not aware that he has taken any steps towards such an adjustment, nor is it quite easy to see how he could do so in the present position of the question. Our Government has never psked that the questions in dispute, or any of them, should be submitted to arbitration, nor could we do so now, after Lord Russell's declaration, with any sort of propriety. Unless we are prepared to abandon those claims altogether, we have nothing left us but to renew the demand for their adjustment. When the reply shall be received, it will then be quite time to determine on the course to be pursued. If we want a war with England, there is very little doubt we can have it. It will not be diffi-cult for a Secretary of State so ingenious as Mr. Seward, so to frame his requisition for payment of claims of which neither the amount nor the justice has yet been conceded, as to drag the two nations into a quarrel. But we can conceive of no adequate motive for such a course, nor do we believe that any portion of our people, except the Fenians, have any desire to see the United States involved in a war with

Great Britain. The London Herald, which has been regarded as the organ of the party now represented in the British Ministry, gives us to understand that an effort will be made to put the relations of the two countries on a better footing in one

respect. It says:—
"We have reason to believe that a Royal Commission on the neutrality laws will shortly be appointed, with a view to future remedial legis-lation. The legal, pointical, and statesmanlike elements will all, we believe, be adequately represented among its members; and our read-ers may rest assured that when published they will form a sufficient guarantee for the learning ability, and comprehensiveness of view which the country has a right to require of those by whom so vast and momentous a question is to

This is an important step, but it is open to the objection of locking the stable-door only after the horse has been stolen. Our interest in the matter now is very different from what it has been during the last five years. It would have been very much to our advantage if the neutrality laws had been such as to secure neuneutrality laws had been such as to secure neutrality then; but unfortunately for us, either under them or in spite of them, English "enterprise" was able to do us almost as much injury as English hostility could have inflicted. The mischiel has been done. Our commerce was swept from the seas, our merchant ships were burned in mid-ocean; millious of American property were destroyed by steamers built in English dockyards, by English shipbuilders, with English money, armed with English guns, and manned by English seamen, in the teeth of English laws of neutrality. What may be done hereafter does not so much cone in us now, as what has thus been done hitherto. Henceforth we hope to be neutrals ourselves, and our interest lies in the enlargement rather than the restric-

tion of the rights and immunities of neutral powers. But it is very important to both countries that we have some amicable adjustment of questions growing out of damage aiready inflicted upon our commerce by English subjects, in violation of the laws of neutrality. We do an not believe our Government intends or desires to to press these demands in any hostile temper,

or with any other purpose than to secure to our people what is justly and manifestly their due. They have sufered severe losses under circumstances which give them prima faste a strong claim upon the Engli h Government. They are entitled to have that claim fairly considered, it entitled to have that that harry considered, in a friendly spirit and with a purpose of equitable dealing, and to have it settled on the bads of justice and of right. More than that our Gov-eroment cannot require, and to less than that we are very sure they will not submit.

The Vote of New York City.

From the World. The Tribune and the radical press generally are constantly charging that there is a large illegal vote polled at every election in this city. They would have the public believe that there is no such legal vote in this metropolis as recorded. Never was there a more unjusticable accession made against the voters of this city. We have never yet polled the full legal vote of Minnitan Island, or anywhere near it. We have at no time given as large a vote, in accordance with our population, as the other cities of the Union. The vote in Boston, as well as in Philadelphia, is much larger, in propertion to the population, than that of New York. It the charge of illegal voting applies anywhere, it is against puritanical Boston and radical

Philadelphia Boston, with a population of two hundred housand, polls a vore of over thirt, thousand, or one vote for every six and a fraction of inhabitants. Philadelphia, with a population of a little over six hundred thousand, polls a vote of over one hundred and three thousand, or one in six of her population. Now New York, with her million of inhabitants has never the second of the six of the population. her million of inhabitants, has never yet given a vote of one hundred and ten thousand, or one in nine of her population. These ngeres speak for themselves, and show the utter faisity of the

radical charges.

If the vote in the city of New York were in the same ratio to the inhabitants as that of Philadelphia, we would poll a vote of one hundred and sixty-uve thousand. If it were in the same ratio as that of Boston, then it would reach one hundred and forty-uve thousand. We ask every caudid man whether these facts do not prove that it is the radical strongholds that poll the illegal vote and not New York. The above cal-culation is made on the basis that New York city contains one million souls. But even admitting that there are only eight hundred thousano mbabitanis here, as claimed by the radi-cals, then our vote, to be in the same ratio as Philadeiphia, should reach one hundred and thirty-live thousand. It therefore follows that this metropolis, after making due allowance for the allen population, should poil at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand, and not

record one illegal vote at that.

The fact is, that the full vote of this city has never been recorded. In 1864, when our vote reached its highest figure, hundre is were anable to get their votes in, owing to the want of polling-places. In nearly every precinct in the upper wards of the city, a long line of voters stood waiting their turn when the polls were closed. The Registry iaw was concocted by the radicals, not to prevent illegal voting, but to throw such obstacles in the way of the people that the legal votes cannot be polled. They never propose a registry law for those cities where they have a majority, notwith standing they poll a larger vote in proportion to the population than here. If the radicals succeed in this State, it will be by depriving our citizens of their constitutional privilege, by excluding legal voters from the ballot-box. That the in end to do this, is manifest by their constant chatter about illegal voting.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Seventh street cars pass the coor. Don't be foolish chough to go elsewhere and pay \$2 and \$3 for gas. S. B.

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OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders of this tompany are hereby notified that the Learn of Managers have determined to a low to all terrels who shall a pear as Stockholders on the Looks of the Company on the 8th of september next, niter the closing of transiers, at 3 P M of the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of par, to the catent of one share of bew stock for every five shares then standing in their names Each shareholder estitled to a raction a part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing of a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 19 and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1868 at 3 F M

Fayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instant ent of 26 per cent, or the dollers per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from the to time at the option of the subscribers belove the lat of November, 1867, on all payments, including the adoresaid instalment, made before the lat of June, 867, disc, unit will be allowed as the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, and on a lang ments made between that date and the lat of November 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock met paid up in full by the lat of November, 1867, will be ioriested to lie use of the Company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until aire r June 1 1867, and said stock, it paid up in tuit, will be entitled to the November dividend 1867, and to mearlier dividend.

BOLOMON SALEPHERD, Fayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an

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HARMISHURG OCCODE 24, 1886

Notice is hereby given than sealed groupsals for the sale of One Million Dolars of the Five Per Cent and One Million D lars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonweath of Pennsylvania will be received at he Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D 1886

Kidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Reliste ed or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "tommissioners of Sinking Fund Earrisburg, Pa."
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Andhor-General.
ELI SLIFER
Secretary of State.
W. H. KFMBLE.
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whil den, Fag., having in May last it view of a profounded absence in Europe resuned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. schetky, Esq., ashler, 10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

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we were moving the other, when we were direct d
to leave the office as an adjoining outliding was
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was consumed, but on opening the Sale we had the
sa is lact to of finding everything inside perfect.

We can obserfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of
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Yours respectfully.

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A more intense fire could source y be conceived of Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW UNITED STATES WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4 and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HAL-TERS, etc., bought at the recent Government salesto be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail.

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Dealers in all Government Securities. OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

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